

Cape Fear Agricultural Association—
Special Premiums.

BY T. W. BROWN, WAREHOUSE AND FARMER,
A handsome Toilet Set, valued at \$25.00
for the best loaf of bread made and exhibited by
a single lady.

BY MESSRS. DARR, SCOTT & CO., COTTON FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
For the best loaf of Cotton raised in the con-
ties of Wilcox, Lenoir, Wayne, Johnston, Duplin,
Bamberg, New Hanover, Columbus and Robeson:
Handsome Silver Ice Pitcher, value \$25.00.

GARRETT DAVIS made a speech in Louis-
ville Wednesday night in which he came out
for Millard Fillmore as the Democratic
candidate for President.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS FOR THE NEXT FAIR.
Captain W. A. Cumming, Chief Marshal,
announces the following gentlemen as his
Aids at the approaching fair of the Cape
Fear Agricultural Association viz: Wm. A.
Faison, of Sampson; Dr. R. W. Ward,
of Onslow; A. W. Reiger, of Brunswick;
John A. McDowell, of Bladen; V. V. Rich-
ardson, of Columbus; E. J. Lilly, Jr., of
Cumberland; H. B. Covington, of Rich-
mond; Walter L. Rose, of Anson; J. Col-
lier, of Edgecombe; Wm. O. John-
son, of Wayne; W. J. Thorpe, of Nash;
Ed. McQueen, of Robeson; Maj. C. W.
McClammy, Charles M. Sparkman, Dr.
Donald McMillan, Gilbert P. Kidder,
Henry McQueen, Capt. W. H. Northrop,
Capt. A. L. DeLoose, Capt. G. L. Dudley,
Capt. R. F. Langdon, DaBretz Cutler,
Capt. O. A. Wiggins, of New Hanover.

MR. RICHARD C. BADGER, in his evi-
dence before the Pool-Investigation Com-
mittee of the last Legislature, and the
censor—perhaps we should say his Rad-
icalism—meant a "strong" centralized gov-
ernment. However discreditable the ac-
knowledgegment, there is no doubt but that
the youthful Rotator faithfully foreshad-
owed the policy of his party? We are
drifting, drifting, every day and hour we
live under the present Administration, in
the direction of a "strong Government,"—
a Government, in other words, "strong"
enough to make its own laws regardless of
the popular consent, and to enforce its
own enactments regardless of the popular
opposition; in one word, the Empire,—"whether
with Grant as Emperor and his son as
successor," remains to be seen.

The Poison Spreading.

The Chicago fire has aroused great alarm
in most of the towns of the North. We
are told that the police force in Syracuse,
for example, has been doubled and ordered
to shoot on the spot any person detected
in an attempt at incendiarism. We have
already mentioned, in these columns, how
Sheridan and his soldiers added to the
awful horrors of the late great conflagration
by a free use of the bullet and bayonet.
Alluding to these things the New York
World remarks: "Such measures may be
well calculated to diminish the chances of
intentional fire; but the question is, who
has authority, under our nominal form of
government, to order capital punishment
without trial?"

"Ay, there's the rub." The experience
of the last three or four years in these
Southern States should be sufficient to
show the New York World and the "world"
at large, that if the Government has not
the authority, it has still exercised, with a
high hand, the authority, to order capital
punishment without trial, or, what is in-
finitely worse, through the corrupt and
perjured instrumentality of mock trials.
Is it one whit worse to hang or shoot,
without warning or question, than to ar-
rest men without warrant or explanation,
drag them from their families and homes,
imprison them in filthy cells and subject
them to the horrible sham of trial before a
packed jury, with the lingering certainty
of conviction? We know not. And yet
this is, and has been, the every-day ex-
perience in these Southern States—the
home of men as devoted to the principles
of Constitutional Government and as dear
lovers of Republican liberty as any that
the world has ever seen.

Why, at this very hour, actual war
is being waged by Grant's orders upon
helpless, unresisting and law-abiding citi-
zens of the United States, in South Caro-
lina. Under the pressure of the negro
government of the State, companies of
United States cavalry (*habes corpus* sus-
pended) are arresting in nine counties
nearly all the white citizens, and lodging
them in jail to await mock trial amid the
sneer that Sherman made of Columbia.
A correspondent of a Northern journal de-
scribes how the thing is done:

"The Rebels are crossed, and the great Con-
stitutional soldiers are upon their own countrymen
and fellow-citizens. For over two weeks this
mighty army has marched nearly every night (for
some nights they don't travel in the
broad daylight) in the country, and with military
precision, having surrounded the home of some
peaceful farmer, proceed with loud noises to
arouse and arrest the sleeping innocent victim.
The jail is full already, and still the work goes
on to stop no one knows where. Were these
men guilty of crime, were they rebellious
against the government, were they even members or
partisans in the silly doing of the Ku-Klux,
while we would deplore the mode of their arrest,
so it becoming a free republic, we would at least
say we are sorry for you, but you have brought
it upon yourselves. But when it is known that
these unfortunate tillers of the soil are as free
from any connection with the Ku-Klux as even
this great Cause himself, how great should be
our indignation and how earnest our protests
against this worse than tyranny!"

And yet, in view of these atrocities,
these crimes against law, humanity and
civilization, the Northern mind is neither
shocked nor indignant, so far as we may
judge from the popular sentiment as ex-
pressed in the late elections. Well, they
will yet realize that they cannot assist in
sowing the wind without reaping the
whirlwind. These great enormities cannot
go on without infecting the whole land.
The poison injected into one portion of
the system will spread, until the whole
body corporate is filled with the mortal
venom. The recent reckless disregard of
the forms of law and human life, in Chi-
cago and elsewhere, are the legitimate
outcroppings of that very spirit of Fed-
eral violence and lawlessness which have
been holding high and bloody carnival in
South so long, and are now running
the unfortunate Radical and negro
into South Carolina!

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia,
is to arrive in this country, is to be
received with extraordinary honors and at
great expense. "His Imperial Highness"
will carry back with him new ideas of royal
prerogative and kingly absolutism, derived
from close inspection of our governmental
workings.

Club Subscriptions.

We are again called upon to thank our
friend Mr. AGO. SMITH, of Fair Bluff, for two
more clubs of subscribers to the WEEKLY
JOURNAL and Mr. M. P. EARN, of Timonies-
ville, S. C., for a club to the DAILY JOURNAL.
From all quarters we are adding to
our list daily. Old subscribers are availing
themselves of the short indulgence we
have given to pay up and renew their sub-
scription.

In another month the JOURNAL, Daily
and Weekly, will appear in an entire new
and beautiful dress, and the Weekly
will be enlarged to an eight column pa-
per, making one of the largest and cheap-
est papers in the State. The "new de-
parture" in our journalistic life has met
with universal approval. The circulation
of both editions of our paper is larger
than ever before in their history, and it is
increasing every day.

Democratic Conservative Address.

We publish this morning the Address of
the Central Executive Committee of the
Democratic Conservative party, reviewing
the political condition of the State, and
recommending several amendments to the
Constitution which are deemed necessary
to "relieve the people from the burden-
some and extravagant State government
that now swallows up their earnings, and
fastens upon them a State debt which they
cannot pay." We have already referred to
these several amendments in detail: They
are such as will recommend themselves as
absolutely necessary for the welfare of the
State. No citizen of North Carolina—
those at least who are not living upon the
labors of others—can fail to recognize the
necessity of reformation in our State gov-
ernment. A continuance of present ex-
penses; of the present rate of taxes, will
bankrupt every honest man in North Car-
olina. The visits of the tax-gatherer, Fed-
eral, State, County and Municipal, are as
destructive to the industry of our people
as the late fire was to the city of Chicago—
an annual fire sweeping away, each suc-
ceeding year, the labors of our farmers,
mechanics and professional men, leaving
them poorer than before, while their chil-
dren are growing up in ignorance. We must
put out this fire or it will destroy North
Carolina.

Since the defeat of Convention, the plan
proposed by the Executive Committee is
the only one left to us. The amendments
are proposed after long and earnest con-
sideration. There is nothing partisan in
them. No political advantage is sought.
Each is proposed with a view solely to
remedy some glaring evil; to stop useless
extravagances; to reform well-recognized
abuses.

It would be well for the State if all parties
could agree upon them, and push for-
ward their adoption. But Radicals, grown
fat upon the public plunder, will not give
up their lucrative offices without a strug-
gle. The poor deluded negro will be de-
ceived as to the merits of the issues pre-
sented, and we may expect to see the
Radical party arrayed in almost solid
phalanx against any measures which will
cut them off from their hold upon the
Public Treasury.

But their opposition will be in vain. No
man or party can oppose these amend-
ments with any prospect of success. The
time has come when reformation is not
only demanded, but is essential for the
longer maintenance of the government.
These are ties more binding than party
alliances—necessities which override par-
tisan canons. The people are forced by
their very poverty to adopt some measures
of relief. They are determined to make
better use of their time and industry rather
than see them consumed to pay the claims
of the tax-gatherer. We owe the govern-
ment much for its presumed protection
of our lives and property—but we do not
owe it all we have and all we labor for.
When this is the case it becomes oppressive
and valueless. People will lose their respect
for it and its laws. We are about in that
condition now in North Carolina and
throughout the South. We can save our
State and we will.

Let the Legislature act promptly upon
these amendments. Give the people an
opportunity of approving them at the bal-
lot box. Give her good citizens the chance
to save North Carolina, and they will rally
as one man. Let us rid the contest of
legal objections and Federal complications,
and the great heart of the State will beat
in response to her welfare. Only let the
people know their true interests and they
will be true to them.

Again we urge upon the members of the
Legislature a calm consideration and
prompt action upon these measures of re-
lief. The people demand it.

The "Fall Campaign" in England.

Twelve months ago the European press
teemed with accounts of battles and
sieges. War in its most fearful form was
waging the fair land of France, and the
voice of desolation made itself heard, even
across the broad Atlantic. In this now
happily peaceful Fall, the British news-
papers and pictorials are again filled
with accounts of battles. The "Illustrated
London News," and the "Penny Illustrat-
ed Paper," comes to us with spirited pic-
tures of charges, retreats and skirmishes,
looking very much like the real battles of
last year. In addition, we are furnished
with elaborate maps of the "theatre of
war" and plans of Sir Hope Grant's in-
trenchments on Chobham Common, with
the advance and repulse of Sir Charles
Stanley's forces in their attack upon
Grant's position. All the redoubts are ac-
curately laid down with their range of
fire in dotted lines according to the most
approved style. All this, together with
the lengthy accounts of the "Fall Cam-
paign," some of them written by no less a
personage than the renowned war corres-
pondent, Dr. Russell, might almost make
us believe in the reality of the mimic war.

far so vividly described. But let Eng-
land thank God for this. There is only play-
ing at war. We that have been warring all
its grim and terrible reality can hardly re-
press a smile of amusement in reading of
these sham battles fought with so much
sincerity and with such a tedious con-
sciousness of their impotence. The
British military authorities evidently feel
exhausted at the result of their autumn
manoeuvres. They have actually succeeded
in assembling some thirty odd thousand
men, regiments, militia and volunteers,
and sixty pieces of artillery. For three
weeks they have moved them about
over a well studied district of
country, having previously divided them
into warring contingents, one of which,
under Sir Hope Grant, defended the ap-
proaches to London, while the other,
under Sir Charles Stanley, represented an
invading army. Of course, the latter have
been defeated. Even in this mimic cam-
paign, the troops have suffered occasion-
ally from slight delays in obtaining rations,
but on the whole, they have not been
starved or compelled to live on the country;
and the supply of blank ammunition
has not failed at the critical moment.
Hence John Bull, hitherto most disturbed
in his mental equilibrium by that night-
mare "Battle of Dunking," is again re-
stored to his equanimity by the success of
the "Fall Campaign," and once more
strong in his faith in the House Guards.
Yet there was no lack of ludicrous mis-
takes and mishaps. Old Von Blumenthal,
just from his French campaign, must have
laughed inside of his Prussian beard when
congratulating the British generals upon
their "brilliant strategy," while he was
probably taking private notes in view of a
possible English campaign at some future
date.

Among the amusing incidents of the
campaign is the rout of a militia regiment
suddenly surprised, who took to their heels
and ran as if they had been under real fire,
until brought up by a supporting line of
skirmishers, who fired their blank car-
tridges right into their faces to make them
halt. Another was the surprise of the
2d Life Guards, that splendid and gigantic
body of Household Cavalry. They were
drawn up in battle array near a lane un-
suspecting of all danger, when a regiment
of the supposed enemy got on their flank
unperceived and opened such a terrible
fire upon them, that the Empire of the
field adjudge the Life Guards to have
been exterminated, and ruled them out of
any further operations.

The Prince of Wales, who took part in
the manoeuvres in command of the 10th
Hussars, charged a battery and drove the
gunners from the guns, but was claimed as
a prisoner upon the ground that this was
done under such circumstances as to render
the feat impossible under such a fire.
But although the Empire and the Com-
mander-in-Chief both decided that he was
to be considered as a prisoner, instead of
surrendering gracefully, he put spurs to his
horse and galloped off with his suite, to
the great disgust of the lovers of fair play,
that is to say, of the whole army.

Well, the campaign is over—the troops
have struck their picturesque and com-
fortable tents—which would be found a
myth in actual war. Many people on
both sides of the ocean will be disposed
to consider the whole thing a farce and a
useless puerility, one of the empty shows
of Monarchy.

But in the first place, something was
demanded to tranquillize the public mind
of England as to the ability of the govern-
ment to put in the field a respectable ar-
my, and these manoeuvres have been or-
dered in deference to public opinion.
Whether the ability is proved is ques-
tionable. But supposing this were only
one of the empty shows of royalty,—we
think it has many advantages over some
of the realities of republican government as
practiced at this day. In this mimic
display of arms, not a single violation of the
law has been committed. Had it been other-
wise, had the rights of any Englishman
been violated under the plea of military
law, the whole land would have protested
in such a way as to force immediate and
complete redress. But here, in this Re-
public, a President undertakes to play at
war in a time of profound peace, when,
by the testimony of his own officials, both
civil and military, there is no attempt
at resistance to any of the processes of the
law;—and upon his mere proclamation,
without a warrant, without a probable
cause, without any cause, any private sol-
dier, with his cocked and loaded musket,
arrests whom he pleases, and consigns to
indefinite imprisonment the best citizens
of the land. Such is one of the differences
between these mock monarchies of the old
world and this model progressive Repu-
blic.

ROCKY POINT, N. C., Oct. 28, 1871.

Editor JOURNAL.—I notice in your issue of the 27th
last, that our subscribers at Angola do not re-
ceive their papers regularly, and your reflec-
tions seem to cast the blame upon the post-
master at Burgaw, or the mail carrier on the
Angola route. Now I take this occasion to in-
form you that papers from your office, addressed
to parties at Angola, are frequently put off here
on Friday morning, instead of being carried to
Burgaw, and when papers and other mail matter
is thus carelessly left off here on Friday, and for-
warded by me to Burgaw on Saturday, it is
then too late for the Angola mail, and hence it
has to remain over, just one week longer before
it can reach Angola. So if the fault is not in
the route agents.

Respectfully,
E. T. Wood, Postmaster.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE is discontinued
and the territory embraced is attached to the
department of Missouri.

Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and the Gulf
port, as far Eastward as and embracing Fort
Jefferson and Key West, constitute a new com-
mand called the Department of the Gulf under
command of Col. Emory, 8th Cavalry.

FEVER IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 1.

Three deaths have been reported from yellow
fever in the last 24 hours.

The new reform city government elected last
August by a combination of the substantial citi-
zens of all classes and parties, was installed into
office today.

Mayor Wagner will at once inaugurate impor-
tant measures of municipal reform.

There is great rejoicing in the community in
consequence of the change.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Nov. 1.

Both houses of the Legislature met today, or-
ganized, and adjourned until to-morrow.

maintaining public schools, and for the
payment of teachers in the different town-
ships of the County of New Hanover there
shall be appropriated the sum of \$4,800, or
50 cents each for every person of the school
age, between 6 and 21 years, as under the
school census of 1870, (reckoning 8,780
scholars), and that the apportionment
hereby made be divided between the said
townships in the ratio of the number of
their school children to the said census,
and that the Clerk of this Board notify the
School Committees of the different town-
ships.

Ordered further, that as soon as the
amount of school money to which the
County is entitled is ascertained, a further
apportionment shall be made.

The following are the amounts ap-
propriated to the different townships, viz:

Windsor—white, \$477.50; colored, \$1,113.50
Total \$1,591.00
Baldwin—white, \$70.50; colored, \$25.50
Total \$96.00
Lincoln—white, \$94.50; colored, \$114.50
Total \$209.00
Union—white, \$101.00; colored, \$102.00
Total \$203.00
Holden and Rocky Point—white, \$110.50
Total \$221.00
Hartlett—white, \$80.50; colored, \$174.50
Total \$255.00
General Point—white, \$33; colored, \$5.50
Total \$38.50
Columbia—white, \$115.50; colored, \$16.50
Total \$132.00
Masonboro—white, \$61; colored, \$28.50
Total \$89.50
Franklin—white, \$91; colored, \$151.50
Total \$242.50
Cape Fear—white, \$22; colored, \$38.50
Total \$60.50
Newell—white, \$108; colored, \$102.50
Total \$210.50
Grant—white, \$80.50; colored, \$3.00
Total \$83.50

Ordered, That the School Committee of
Holden and Rocky Point townships, pro-
ceed forthwith to take a census of school
children, between the ages of 6 and 21
years, according to law, and report to the
Clerk of the Board.

Ordered, That the thanks of the Com-
missioners of New Hanover County are
due and are hereby tendered to the late
School Committee of Wilmington town-
ships for the zeal, energy and faithfulness
displayed by them in the performance of
their duties; and further, That the Board
takes great pleasure in acknowledging,
more especially, the valuable services of
James H. Chadbourne, Esq., the Chairman
of this late School Committee, for his val-
uable services and untiring interest in the
work of education. And it is ordered,
further, that the Clerk send a copy of this
order to each member of the late School
Committee of Wilmington township.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

James Fisk, Jr., was formally arrested last
evening on a writ of Habeas Corpus issued
on a civil action to recover by the trustees of
Manhattan, which Fisk used but failed to ac-
count for. He gave bail in the sum of fifty-thousand
dollars. A letter from Manhattan to Fisk
upbraid him for perjury to her, and says "the
shame to compel her who grew up with him
from nothing to the now great 'Wells Fargo,' to
vindicate herself in Court. She refers to his
scheme revealed to her four years ago of a sailing
Erie bonds, of staying with him in Jersey city,
and how when he was buying the New York
Legislature, he said it would result in either a
pale in New York or a stone palace at Sing
Sing. He requested her if she was the latter to
take a cottage outside the prison. She is willing
to have the affair arbitrated by Wm. M. Evans;
but he says, if his power over the Courts is still
supreme, and Tammany still able to protect him,
the reward may still be his.

Mexican News.

MATAMOROS, Oct. 27.

A courier brings news from the Capital to the
effect that Diaz is not in the mood
All Governors had offered Juarez congratula-
tions and support to suppress the Monarchy
pronouncement.

The Juarez Daily the capital of S. Hills.
The Revolutionists hold communication between
Monterrey and Juarez.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.

The Daily Enquirer, the leading organ of the
Ohio Democracy, contains this morning an edi-
torial expressing a preference for Thomas A.
Scott of Pennsylvania as the Democratic candi-
date for President. The article discusses Mr.
Scott's fitness for the office at considerable
length.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.

A boiler in Calvert street near railway exploded
today, killing one and wounding a number of
others.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.

It was stated today by a high Executive offi-
cer that it was probable that the Ku-Klux pros-
ecution, with the exception of some of the most
prominent of them would be admitted to bail.

Capt. George A. Magruder, U. S. Navy, died in
Paris.

Emery, who gave way for Stokes, has been re-
appointed Supervisor of the Revenue for Tennes-
see.

Grant offers his interest in the Pen of Stone
Oman for sale.

The debt statement shows a decrease during
the month of nearly six millions.

The gold in the Treasury amounts to \$59,000,
000; currency \$10,250,000.

A million and a half of three per cents. of the
decimation of five thousand from numbers 2593
to 2,818, and two thousand from number 2,507
to 2,833, have been called in.

Col. Bobb, Collector of the Customs of Savan-
nah, has gone home with the high assurance that
he will not be kept.

A military order issued to-day transfers North
Carolina from the department of the East to the
department of the South.

The Indian territory north of Texas and south
of Kansas is added to the department of Texas
under command of General Augur, and the de-
partment of Texas is added to the military divi-
sion of the Missouri.

The department of the Plate is discontinued
and the territory embraced is attached to the
department of Missouri.

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ganized, and adjourned until to-morrow.

Close of the General or Triennial Conven-
tion of the P. E. Church in the United
States. Postscript.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 27th, 871.

Dear Journal:—The House of Deputies re-
assembled at 7 o'clock last evening. At
reunion was offered for a Committee of
three of each church to consider and report
at the next General Convention what was
the law of ritual in this Church, &c. It
was not considered, it being deemed out
of order. The canon relative to deposed
ministers was called up by Rev. Dr. Vin-
cent. Several members were opposed to
entertaining any such thing, as it looked
towards the Cheney case. The House of
Bishops has concurred with the House
of Deputies in condemning ritual
excess, and which is contrary to the
authorized standards of the Protestant
Episcopal Church. There were certain
amendments on the amended canons relative
to theological education. The canons
as now amended are in force. The seats
of the deputies hereafter to be chosen
by Mr. Wm. Welch, of Connecticut,
the mover of this resolution thought it
not fair that new dioceses should be al-
ways given the back seats. At about 9-30
the Bishops all came in robes into the
chancel of the House of Deputies. Service
was said, and one of the most beautiful
and edifying services well conducted in
certain cases of pastoral care. I have
never heard was read by the venerable
Bishop of Kentucky, the presiding Bishop
according to this church from his seniority
in the Episcopate. The pastoral con-
gratulated the growing up of this church
and its growth in the world, and con-
demned rites and ceremonies that implied
false doctrine. This church recognizes
no bodily presence of the Lord in the
Holy Eucharist. No obedience is to be
made, no undue reverence to the Virgin.
Original confession is condemned. Irrever-
ence in the administration of the Sacra-
ment of the Holy Communion is also
equally condemned.

After service several resolutions were
offered, touching certain parties in this
city, the Postmaster of Baltimore, and his
assistant, &c. The President of the House
spoke most forcibly in words of thanks
and praise and charity. A message No.
81, was received from the House of Bishops
looking to the resolution of deposed min-
isters. It reads thus:

Resolved, (The House of Clerical and Lay
Deputies concurring,) that Canon 11 of
Title II, be amended by the addition of the
following section:

SECTION 11. A Bishop of this Church may
remit and terminate any sentence of
deposition or degradation judicially pro-
nounced by him upon a presbyter or deacon
within his jurisdiction, if upon reason-
able grounds, with unanimous advice and
consent of the vestry or synod of his diocese,
he shall deem sufficient, he shall re-
ceive from any five Bishops of this
Church, to whose judgment he shall sub-
mit his proposed action, with his reasons
for the same, their unanimous con-
sent and approval for the proposi-
tion. The House of Bishops unanimously
concurred in this, showing most
decisively the most beautiful manner
of charity. Everything that could canonically
interfere with the restoration of a de-
posed or degraded minister was repealed
and adopted. The time for adjournment
came. It was midnight. The House of
Deputies sprang from every throne, making
melody to the Lord, I thank God I
have been able to witness the whole
proceedings of this Convention. I have seen
a great conservative power for good in
this land. Its enemies outside may seek
in vain for its overthrow. It is stronger
and firmer at this moment than ever. I
have seen a church assembled fair, indeed,
as the moon, clear as the sun, and mightier
than an army with banners. Mr.
Editor, as I told you from the first that I
would not enter into dry details of the
whole matter transacted, I have been
glad to see the two sides of the story
given so many of your columns. I have
given simply what I thought might be of
interest. If I have been obscure the fault
is mine own. I have said nothing that I
cannot substantiate. I have learned what
Ritualism is more fully in its connection
with this church. I have learned to know
the state of the two sides of the story,
the High and the Low. I know now that
brotherly love can cement the whole into
an impenetrable lump. Farewell.

J. B. P.

TERRORISM IN CHESTER, S. C.

Presentment of the Grand Jury. The
President's Allegations Without Foundation.

We find in the Chester Reporter the
presentment of the grand jury of the county
which disproves entirely the charges
contained in the Presidential proclama-
tion. The grand jury (six whites and six
blacks) say:

In consequence of our having seen in
the public press a proclamation of the
President of the United States, in which
substance, among other things, that white
citizens could not be administered by the
State or Federal judiciary or the officers
thereof, and the rights of citizens
could not be protected by the ordinary
means heretofore provided for such
purposes, and not being cognizant of a single
case in which an Executive officer of the
State or Federal Government has been re-
frained by either an individual or combina-
tion of individuals in this county, we
thought proper to inquire of the command-
ant of this post for any facts that he might
have ascertained, which would tend to ver-
ify the allegations contained in the said
proclamation.

THE SO CALLED KU KLUX CASES.

The only facts which the said command-
ant communicated to us was notices to two
freedmen, one of which is dated August
24, signed "K. K. K.," commanding the
freedmen to leave the State in ten days
from the date thereof; the other, without
date, signed by "K. K. K.," saying that
he was a traitor, and that he would receive
a traitor's doom in two days, with the pic-
ture of the coffin drawn thereon. These
two freedmen were brought before us and
examined by the grand jury, and the testi-
mony submitted with this report, from which
it will appear that no violence has been
done to either of them, who still reside in
their former places of abode. We also ex-
amined several other freedmen, to wit:
Steven Gray, Fleming Gray, Guy Owens
and Isaac Ouelles, and also Abner Holley,
who depose in substance as follows: Steven
Gray says that Jerry Walker, Charles
Smith;—Dunlap and—Beangard,
white, and—Green Davis, colored, visited
his place, about the 1st of March, in dis-
guise; they did not find him at home,
but carried off his wife and child, and
murdered them. Fleming Gray says "his
house was visited about the 1st of
March, by Greene Davis, colored,
James Gladden and Lison Dunlap, dis-
guised; they entered his house; they did
not injure, but threatened him. Guy
Owens says that about the first of March
three persons, disguised, unknown to him,
entered his house, took him out and
whipped him well, and he believes that
Adam Hardin knows who they are.—
Isaac Castles says that, on the 24th of
February last, he was visited by Garland
Smith, Wm. Carter, Walker Smith, Betti
McCollum and Isaac Gray, all white,
disguised; that they took hold of him
and carried him out of his house and then
called for "Number Two," when he made
his escape; those were fired after him, but
he does not know how many; when they
came they said they wanted his gun, but
he had left it lying under a grand, J.
Abner Holley says that the lives on Grand

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